#### Amneemente

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN-9:30 to 6-5 to 10:30 p. m.-Loan Exhibition of Portraits.

ABBEY'S THEATRE-2-King Arthur-5-Becket. ACADEMY OF MUSIC-2-8-The Sporting Duchess AMERICAN THEATRE-2-8-In Sight of St. Paul's.
BIJOU THEATRE-2-8:15-The Night Clerk.
BROADWAY THEATRE-2-8:10-His Excellency. CARNEGIE HALL-S-Concert.
CASINO-2-8:15-The Wizard of the Nile.
COLUMBUS THEATRE-2-8:15-Myles Aroon. DALY'S THEATRE-2-8:15-Miss Pygmallon.

EDEN MUSEE-Concert. EMPIRE THEATRE-2-8:15-Christopher, Jr. FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE-2-8-Gismonda. GARDEN THEATRE-2-8:15-Trilby.

GRAND CENTRAL PALACE-11 a. m. to 11 p. GRAND OPERA HOUSE-2-8-The Bicycle Girl.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE-2-8:15-The Great Diamond

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE-2-8:10-The Heart of THEATRE-2-8:30-The Gay Paristans IRVING PLACE THEATRE-2-8:15-Zwei Wappen. OSTER & BIAL'S-2-8-Vaudeville LENOX LYCEUM-7 p. m.-He'ne Monument Fair. LYCEUM THEATRE 2-S-The Prisoner of Zenda. METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE-2-Carmen-8-La

PALMER'S THEATRE-2-8-The Shop Girl PALMER'S THEATRE 2-8- The Shop Git.
PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE-12 to 12-Vaudeville.
STANDARD THEATRE—2:15-8:30-Sins of the Night.
STAR THEATRE—1:30-8:30-The Year One.
TIFFANY STUDIOS, 333 4th-ave.—10 a. m. to 4 p. m.—Exhibition.

14TH STREET THEATRE-2-8-The Merry World.

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### Business Notices.

Roll Top Desks and Office Furniture Great Variety of Style and Price. r. G. SELLEW.

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# New-York Daily Tribune

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1895.

## SIXTEEN PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-Constantinople advices are to the effect that unless the Armenians in Zeitoun surrender they will be ruthlessly massacred. = Advices from Spain are to the effect that 30,000 additional troops embarked at Cadiz for Cuba. The Congo State announced that the Government has decided to court-martial Captain Lothaire, who caused the execution of Stokes, the English trader.

fire in Chicago, and \$400,000 of property was destroyed. \_\_\_\_ California wine-growers have advanced the price of dry wines to 15 cents a gallon. - Mr. Morton, the Secretary of Agriculinvestigating committee in Philadelphia. —— The report of United States Treasurer Morgan was made public.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.-Police Captain Strauss, of the East Sixty-seventh-st. station. was dismissed and Captains Ryan, of Kingsbridge, and O'Connor, of Church-st., were refired on pensions. - Many students from Princeton, Yale and other colleges arrived in town to attend the big football game to-day. ==== The sult against the Flushing Jockey Club collapsed, the counsel for the plaintiffs withdrawing from the case. === Excise and other legislation was discussed at a dirner of Republican Assemblymen-elect of this city. - The annual dinner of the Society of Mayflower Descendants was held. = The stock market was dull and un-

THE WEATHER.-Forecast for to-day: Fair, followed by showers; winds shifting easterly. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 49 degrees; lowest, 26; average, 3814.

Acting Chief of Police Conlin has prepared a statement comparing the work of the police during June, July, August. September and October of last year with the corresponding months of 1895, and showing that there has been no increase of crime in the city. The number of arrests for serious offences was somewhat larger in 1894, but for minor offences there has been a large increase this year, and this, too, although the force has been considerably smaller. Mr. Conlin's conclusion that the criminal population is not appreciably greater in number or more active than last year seems justified by his statement of facts, and the showing as a whole is creditable to him and to the members of his able inference that the men who padded the

The changes made in the police force at yesterday's meeting of the Commissioners are undoubtedly for the good of the service. The two captains retired, Ryan and O'Connor, had outlived such usefulness as they possessed, while Strauss, who was dismissed, had shown a disposition characteristic of the force as it used to be but one which there is no use for at present. Strauss committed a stupid blunder and then tried to throw the blame upon a subordinate officer and had the station record altered to sunport his story. The Board also took action in the direction of restoring to duty a number of officers who have been suspended while indict ments were pending against them, and reached an agreement on the manner in which promotions in the department should hereafter be made on a Civil Service basis.

Debs has been released from jail after serving his six months' term, and was an object of utmost to defeat all measures of reform and interest to a large number of people in Chicago | discredit as far as they could a reform adminislast evening, where he delivered an address on "Liberty." His reflections on this subject during the time when he was deprived of his own are of no great importance, but it is worth noting that Debs says he is glad to have been through the experience just ended, and that it has "done him good." It is to be hoped that this will prove to be the case, and that the "good" will be permanent. At any rate, he has made

encouraging, but then Debs at once dashes the hopes aroused by that statement by announcing his intention of making speeches in most of the large cities. This is a long-suffering country, but hasn't it had enough of Debs?

Commissioner White's decision not to remain at the head of the City Works Department after the expiration of his present term will cause general regret in Brooklyn. He has been an efficient, hard-working and high-minded official, and it has been the general hope since Mr. Wurster was elected Mayor that he would be retained in the office which he has filled with such entire satisfaction. Mr. White has established a standard of official conduct which his successor, we hope, will earnestly seek to maintain.

Mr. Grout's attempt to prove his charges of fraud in the Brooklyn Mayoralty election has been a ridiculous failure, and his appeal to the courts to compel the city canvassers to go behind the returns and count the rejected ballots has likewise resulted in his defeat. On only one point, and that a minor one, is the decision in his favor, Judge Cullen holding that the canvassing must be done by the Board of Aldermen as a whole and not by a committee. If Grout is not satisfied, the Judge says, he can resort to quo warranto procedings and thus test the successful candidate's title to his office. We venture to predict that Grout will not act on Judge Cullen's hint. His friends must realize, if he does not, the folly of pursuing the fraud ery, and they should restrain him from making further exhibitions of himself.

## REPUBLICAN ENROLMENT.

The general result of the meeting of the Republican County Committee on Thursday night was not different from the general expectation. It was not supposed that Mr. Lauterbach would relent, or that the committee over which he presides with such devotion and self-sacrifice would exhibit any evidences of a change of heart. The business in which these gentlemen are engaged will go right on. For, whatever may be said of their purpose, and however reprehensible their methods, they do deserve the credit which belongs to untiring industry and steadfast devotion to the end in view. They mean to continue themselves in the control of the machinery of the Republican organization in this county and to keep Edward Lauterbach at the head of it. The plans adopted for the reenrolment, and the instructions issued to the unconstitutional sub-committees intrusted with the work, had that end, and that only, distinctly and unmistakably in view. So much was plain to the weakest wayfaring man. But their zeal carried them too far when they authorized their illegal sub-committees to revise the rolls and erase from them all who had, according to their standards, "ceased to be Republicans." When the Republican newspapers-which Mr. Lauterbach so vigorously denounced-called attention to this feature of the instructions it aroused such general indignation that Mr. Lauterbach himself smelled danger in pursuing that particular line of policy. So a concession was made to public opinion and the appearance of fairness by eliminating from the Lauterbach instructions the direction to crase the name of any enrolled Republican who, in the judgment of these subcommittees, had ceased to be a Republican.

But this forced concession should not be permitted to deceive anybody. The patent fact remains that the re-enrolment is absolutely in the hands of men whose avowed object is to reduce instead of enlarging the enrolment, and whose purpose it is, by any means, fair or foul, to re tain control of the county organization. They have been forced by the indignation which the publication of their actual intent has roused to amend their procedure. All the same they will, so far as they are able, conduct the re-enrolment upon the lines laid down in the Lauterbach instructions. Either by erasures or additions they will undertake to effect their purpose. They have all the machinery in their hands, and in and that it was only natural to make allowance DOMESTIC.-Eugene V. Debs was released the majority of the districts can do with it as from jail at Woodstock, Ill. - Five people they please. At the hour of this writing no puba woman and four firemen-lost their lives at a | Reation has been made of the places where Republicans, wishing to do so, can enroll themselves. Even if lists should be handed in to the newspaper offices at a late hour, so that they ture, appeared unexpectedly at the abattoirs of may appear in some of the morning papers-St. Louis; he was said to be on a tour of investi- which seems new improbable—the time allowed gation of the Beef Trust. - Tertimony point- will be too short for the mass of Republican ing to frauds in city payrolls was given before the voters to avail themselves of the information. It only remains then for Republican voters to exert themselves to the utmost to-day to discover where Mr. Lauterbach has permitted them to enroll, and this evening, in the limited time assigned for the purpose, see to it that their names appear on the rolls. We hope every Re publican will attend to this duty. In a full enrolment is the only hope that now remains for the defeat of the Lauterbach usurpation.

Meantime, that there may be no doubt as to the methods to which Mr. Lauterbach and his associates may resort for the purpose they have in view, we call attention to the significant circumstance that Mr. Lauterbach, in the course of his heated and perhaps injudicious remarks on Thursday evening, after boasting that he was prominent and active in the reorganization movement of the Committee of Thirty, did not hesitate to say that the rolls had been "padded." This is precisely what The Tribune in its opposition to the Committee of Thirty's plan said would be done by men of the Lauterbach stripe, who thrust themselves into that movement and were permitted to nestle into positions of trust of refined oil, of which the exports were actualfor which their known character and previous records disqualified them. The Tribune pointed out the mistake at the time, but in the heat of the factional controversy its warning was disregarded. Mr. Lauterbach's confession is some what unexpected, but it at least vindicates our judgment at the time in a matter which occadisposition to revive unpleasant memories, but Mr. Lauterbach's admission suggests the reasonyears ago would not scruple to do the same thing now that the hold upon power which they

then obtained is again threatened. One other admission of Mr. Lauterbach in his speech on Thursday evening deserves special consideration. It was that he and his committee, being confronted with the necessity for expending \$15,000 a year, were only able to raise a maximum sum of \$750. "All our appeals," he said, with a touch of pathos mingled with indignation-"all our appeals to men, members of "men who should be interested in keeping up the "the party-all such appeals went unheeded." As, indeed, why shouldn't they? These men, without political ambition, and only anxious for good municipal government, and the fulfilment of the party's expressed desire for municipal reform, knew very well that Mr. Lauterbach and his associates were exerting themselves to the tration. Why shouldn't they refuse appeals for contributions to be used in defeating the purposes they had at heart? Mr. Lauterbach complains of it. He should not. And he certainly should not make this lack of confidence in himself and his associates a ground for being continued in office. It should rather be the best of reasons for his resignation and the election of a

mony and its future welfare and success is a County Committee which can raise more than a maximum of \$750 to meet necessary expenses

of \$15,000. P. S .- At a late hour we have received a copy of what purports to be a list of some of the places of enrolment, which we print elsewhere. We beg that all Republicans will examine it with care, and see to it to-night that their names are properly enrolled. That is the first duty.

## THE LATEST FROM LORD DUNRAVEN.

Lord Dunraven's dinner speech at Cardiff adds nothing essential to his publication in "The London Field," but it is not without value as a more complete disclosure than he had made before of his mental and moral limitations. It is now evident that he brought to this country when he came to race for the cup a suspicion that he might be cheated if he relaxed his vigilance for a moment. His original request that the yachts should be clearly marked externally, an English but not an American custom, was one of the first manifestations of his dishonoring anxiety. as subsequent events have shown, though it was not recognized as such at the time. To a mind so disordered every incident conveyed a welcome confirmation of a preconceived theory, and if Lord Dunrayen's friends choose to plead in his behalf that he was afflicted with a species of mild insanity from which he has not yet even begun to recover, they will probably offer the best possible excuse for his conduct.

Meanwhile, upon the assumption that his lordship is in possession of all the faculties which he has ever had at his command, there are some points in his Cardiff speech which, though they are not directly involved in the main question now under investigation by the special committee of the New-York Yacht Club, are worth some attention. "I have not made an accusation against anybody," says Lord Dunraven, and in the next breath he declares his firm belief that he was swindled. It would be difficult to conceive of a more fatuous contradiction than that, If he was cheated, he was cheated deliberately and with infinite advoltness by Mr. Iselin's orders or with his connivance, and necessarily through the co-operation of a large number of persons. A weight of from twelve to fifteen tons of ballast did not spontaneously shift itself back and forth between the Defender and her tender. And yet Lord Dunraven pretends to be amazed that anybody should feel deeply insulted, and "greatly deprecates the introduction of the personal element into the inquiry." If he is actually incapable of perceiving that Mr. Iselin and others in this country would be beneath contempt if they had ignored the personal element which is inseparable from his accusations, it is high time that a commission de lunatico were appointed in his case.

It is scarcely conceivable that sane Englishmen will applaud the fantastic attitude in which Lord Dunraven thus puts himself, but he does ask two questions to which they are perhaps entitled to plain answers from this side of the Atlantic. "Is it not strange," he inquires, "that "if my complaint can legitimately bear the "heinous complexion now placed upon it, no "indignation was expressed when it was made "in September? Why was it not commented "upon in October, when the New-York Yacht "Club published my complaint to the world?" The fact is that the American public never dreamed in September that Lord Dunraven thought he was being cheated. It was supposed when he demanded a remeasurement that he meant to intimate merely that an error had been innocently made. Officials of the New-York Yacht Club had, it is true, an imperfect clew to what was in his mind, but, as the chairman of the Cup Committee has lately said, he made no direct charge of treachery, and they evidently did not comprehend the implication. Perhaps they ought to have given it more attention. But it must be remembered that Lord Dunraven at that time was supposed to be a gentleman, that he was held in respect and in general goodwill, for what was interpreted as a sign of nothing worse than excessive solicitude. As to the feeling in this country which the publication of his complaint in October produced there has never been a particle of doubt. It came at a time when public attention was engrossed by politics, but it was "commented on" in terms of just indignation by the oress and the people. The Tribune, for example, said at once that the withdrawal of Mr. Rose's challenge was less regrettable than it otherwise would be, owing to the fact that it was occasioned by Mr. Rose's regard for the feelings of a man capable of such an odious accusation. From the date of that disclosure the American public fully shared the opinion which individuals having earlier knowledge had already formed concerning Lord Dun-

# THE QUESTION OF IMPORTS.

Refore our Democratic friends glorify the increase in manufactured exports much more, they might well turn their attention to the imports which are at this time taking sundry milllons of gold out of the country. There is something extremely practical about that matter. The increase in exported articles called manufactured in nine months ending with September was about \$12,000,000, but the increase in imports during the same months was \$112,000,000, and it is easy to see which had the greater influence. The principal increase in so-called manufactured exports, about \$9,000,000, was in the single item ly 38,000,000 gallons less than in 1894. But for the advance in the price of that one article, the manufactured exports would be nothing to beast of. But the increase in imports of a single item. woollen goods, has been nearly \$33,000,000.

Many ask, as if it were hard to understand, how higher duties with protection could possibly sioned acrimonious discussion. We have no | yield a sufficient revenue instead of a deficit. It is enough to answer that the thing was actually done in 1892 and 1893, before Democratic disturbance came. In the fiscal year 1893 the rolls of the "regular" organization less than two tariff yielded \$203,355,017, according to Secretary Carlisle's last report, page 124, although sugar was not then dutiable. This year, by adding the duty on sugar, the Democratic party has made up a customs revenue of \$141,328,000 in ten months, and exclusive of sugar not quite \$120,000,000. The dutiable imports, exclusive of sugar, have been \$299,814,000, and at the rates under the old tariff the revenue would have been about \$150,000,000, but the new duties actually yielded \$30,000,000 less. Woollens alone at the old rate, if as largely imported, would "the party, rich beyond the dreams of avarice. have paid about \$45,000,000 in nine months, but did pay only \$16,000,000. The reduction on tin-"organization and building it up for the good of plates alone was \$3,851,295, and the loss by making wool free if imports had been as large

as they have been this year, was \$11,400,000. Of course the imports have been larger because duties were lower or were removed. But on a great number of articles the increase in imports has not been enough to compensate for the reduction in rates. Until September iron had not risen so much as to make it possible for Welsh makers of tinplates to undersell those of the United States, and the imports were only 10 per cent larger than in the previous year, and probably not greater than they would have been at old duties with improved business. But there was a loss of over \$3,000,000 revenue. The duty on many kinds of earthenware has been reduced a quarter, and the imports have increased not quite so much; nothing has been gained for revenew County Committee. What the Republican nue, but many works have been closed. In

changes that have had no influence whatever, and never will have unless in some hour of marked prosperity here they give foreigners a chance to unload their bankrupt stocks on Americans. There are others that have had no effect whatever as yet, but will become destructive the instant business here revives so far that decent wages are paid to labor and decent prices for materials. But the sum of the whole matter is that duties exclusive of those on sugar have yielded less than \$120,000,000 in ten months this year, but without duties on sugar the protective duties in ten months of 1892 yielded \$161,729,135.

## NEW-YORK'S WATER SUPPLY AGAIN.

The latest appeal for more water comes at an odd time. We have just passed through a prolonged and severe drouth; one of the worst on record. For weeks of the late summer and fall the whole Croton basin was desert-like in its dryness. There was no rain, no dew. meadows turned brown, the leaves withered and fell from the trees. Wells and springs were exhausted, and the beds of brooks were dry and dusty. Yet there was no scarcity of water in New-York, nor any deterioration of quality There was no thought nor danger of a water famine. It was not even reckoned necessary to reduce the pressure or to ask the public to be sparing of the fluid. So far as the city was concerned, it did not seem to matter whether Westchester and Putnam counties had a month of drouth or a month of rain.

Yet now we are told that the amount of water in the reservoirs is "running dangerously low," and immediate action is urged for a "large and permanent increase" of the supply. Doubtless this representation is made in good faith. But it should not be misinterpreted. New-York today has one of the purest and most abundant water supplies in the world. It is ample for all legitimate present uses. It is not imperilled by any conceivable drouth. It will be, when the great works now under way are finished, sufficient for the needs of the city for many years

What is needed, more than any further extension of the aqueduct system, is the enforcement of a reasonable economy in the use of water It is perfectly well known that millions of gai lons are daily wasted in the most wanton manner. The thousands of grogshops, for example, are serious offenders. In each of them a constant flow is maintained, unchecked and untaxed by any meter. In many stables the use of water for carriage-washing is three times what is really necessary. There are innumerable other sources of waste, wholly unjustifiable. If these were strictly regulated, the saving of water would be enormous, and no one would suffer from it in the least. The city ought to supply to its inhabitants every drop of water needed for the amplest possible use for health and comfort. It ought not to permit, so far as it can prevent it, the wasting of a single drop.

When, ultimately, the vast growth of the American capital does make an increased supply imperative, it may be well to take into consideration the dual system, which has been adopted in Paris and other cities, and which has already been suggested here. A very large proportion of the water consumption is not for drinking or cooking or bathing purposes, but for purposes for which a less scrupulously pure supply would serve equally well. See ing this, the engineers of Paris have laid a double system of pipes, one carrying pure spring water, the other water taken from the Seine. For street-sprinkling and washing, for the use of the Fire Department, and for many manufacturing purposes, the latter is just as good as the former, and the saving of expense is very great. It would doubtless be easy to procure a similar secondary supply for New-York; in which case the yield of the Croton basin, for household purposes, would be ample for this city's needs for a century to come.

GREAT BRITAIN AND ITALY. The Turkish question strongly affects the whole constitution of Europe. Nominally, the six great Powers are in accord. They may actually be so, too; but every new day throws fresh doubt upon it. There are hints that Russia wants to act on her own initiative; that the German Kalser is trying to force Great Britain to join the Triple Alliance; that that other incongruous Triple Alliance of Germany, France and Russia, which bullied Japan and went in for international loot in Asia, will be renewed in this affair; that a general boycott of Great Britain by the Continental Powers will be established, and various other combinations. In the mean time, distrust and jealousy grow. The interests of humanity are neglected. The game of international politics is seen to be the same old game of selfishness and greed.

There is one contingency, which has been hinted at by an authoritative voice; which has an air of more than ordinary plausibility, and which has in its realization perhaps greater potentialities than any of the others. That is, that Italy may cast off the yoke of the seemingly moribund Triple Alliance, and form a Dual League with Great Britain. There are many known facts which point that way. There is a real and longstanding friendship between the two Powers Indeed, Great Britain has for years regarded Italy as her only friend. There is a marked identity of interests. Both are great naval Powers. Both are deeply interested in the control of the Mediterranean. Their African possessions, in the Northeast, lie side by side and have reciprocal interests. Geographically they are not unlike. One is insular, the other peninsular, and both depend upon sea power for freedom from invasion. On every hand they come into harmonious contact, and nowhere into even the possibility of conflict. Moreover, both are more or less alienated from the rest of Europe. Great Britain is not likely soon to be on any thing like terms of alliance with France or Russia; nor would she have anything to gain but probably much to lose from a compact with Germany and Austria. So Italy, too, stands apart from them in interest. The Triple Alliance imposes dreadful burdens upon her, and does her no good in return. There is no fear of to be taken in the act. But this is an "improveher ever needing Germany's or Austria's protection against Russia or France.

But an alliance between Great Britain and Italy would have a definite and reasonable purpose of mutual benefit. It would establish a sea power against which no other possible combina ilon would have the ghost of a chance of suc cess. It would relieve Great Britain of much anxiety about the control of the Mediterranean. and it would set Italy free from much of her military burden. It would also strengthen the peace of Europe by putting the overwhelming balance of power into the hands of the two nations which, of all, have the least wish for war and the strongest reasons for maintaining peace. Perhaps it will not be effected. Italy may de cide to stagger on under the burden she bears for others. Great Britain may decide to stand alone, trusting only her own strength and striving to keep it greater than any hostile combination that may be made against her. But how long can such things be?

The more Lord Dunrayen says about his case the worse he makes it

Motormen of trolley cars ought to be made to up his mind never again to accept money from party of this county needs now more than any- other cases, so blundering is the new tariff that realize the criminality of leaving their place at told him the circumstances. The man himself was

a labor organization for his services. This is thing else for its own present peace and har- it really seems as if the men who framed it had the crank when there is even the barest possibility of the current getting turned on again and starting the car.

> The Colorado craze for cheap gold mining stocks, not worth the paper they are printed on, is a curious phase of the speculating fever. Men are actually anxious to buy certificates which they know represent nothing just because other people show a sheeplike tendency to the same foolishness, and they have a notion that the demand for nothing will some day make it into something. The printing presses are busy turning out certificates of stock and are warranted able to supply the demand. To buy worthless things in the hope of selling them at a higher price to some deluded neighbor can hardly be called moral, but when the bottom drops out of these paper stocks doubtless the victims will bemoan themselves as the virtuous victims of hard-hearted money kings.

So kind of you, Mr. Grout, unselfishly to get Justice Cullen to interpret the ballot law, even to your own confusion!

The Baltimore girls who had to postpone weddings for want of a license clerk may congratulate themselves that they do not live in Corea, where the weddings of all marriageable maidens are suspended while the King chooses a bridethat is, unless somebody thinks she would be the lucky one to become a Queen. Wanting to be that is a matter of taste. Most girls, we should think, would prefer Baltimore.

The Sultan is really in a tighter iron cage than Bajazet, and, notwithstanding his pathetic appeal, it is doubtful if England or all the Powers together are able to deliver him out of his cruel prison-house. Destiny is his jailer; its hand as brazen and unrelenting as the keys it bears. He is beleaguered by political conditions which he cannot master, and is only a leaf blown on the storm which he has no power to control. His palace is mined and countermined with treachery, and there is no part of his dominions in which the spirit of insurrection is not ready to be blown into a consuming flame, in which his caliphate and his line would crumble into ashes in a breath. His appeal to Lord Salisbury, and through him to the protective arm of England, is pathetic, and the promises he makes are undoubtedly sincere; but his ability to fulfil them, even with the cooperation of the Powers which now hold him in leading strings, is open to question. The Turk has represented misrule and maladministration for centuries-in fact, from the first echo of the kettle-drums of the janizaries along the waters of the Golden Horn-and it is time that he pulled up his encampment and departed into the deserts from which he came. There has not been in all the Osmanli line a more thoroughly well-meaning ruler than Abdul Hamid, but it is doubtful if his virtues will save him, and for the tradition which he represents it is not worth saving, but rather deserving of the swiftest abolition which prudent statesmanship and policy can apply to it.

If Mr. Lauterbach is so troubled at having to do all the work alone, why does he make it so difficult for Republicans to join the organization and assist him?

With a Grand Jury, a Coroner's jury and a Legislative committee all investigating the recent Bridge accident and the inadequate facilities furnished by the new Brooklyn station, we are in a fair way to learn all the facts. And that is just what we want-the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth.

Mr. Gladstone is said to be editing a collection of 200,000 letters received by him in the course of his long career, and, considering his unflagging literary diligence, exceeding that of Scaliger or Magliabecchi, the report is probably true. Assuming them to be of average length, if he prints them all they will make a library; with his editorial comment added, they will make two libraries, or the bulk of them, a mass of reading matter which only a limited number of the current generation will have leisure to explore. Mr. Gladstone has long been known as the most generous of correspondents, ever ready to answer any who addressed him. No epistolary Terence could be too heavy nor Plautus too light to invoke his prompt rejoinder, and his collection, tupendous and terrible as it promises to be in its aggregation, will possess at least the charm of variety, and the letters of his humblest correspondents are quite likely to be more interesting than those of Archbishops and Prime Ministers, even of crowned princes and mitred pontiffs. All these great people with whom he held much commerce during his career are occasionally capable of tediousness. Nor was this quality beyond the range of his own great and varied powers. Not all of the collection is likely o be worthy of preservation or remembrance, but if he edits it mainly with a blue pencil, the edition may at least take rank with those which no gentleman's library should be without.

Now let us have a clean, honest, manly game of football and may the better team win!

It isn't that Debs is loose again, but the possi bility of his going on the lecture platform, or trying to "elevate the stage," that makes men wonder if life is worth living.

Electric propulsion on the Erie Canal is promsed at an early day. The sooner the better. The canal must keep up with the times, or else the times will have no use for it. The canal mule is a back number, though in his time he served a useful purpose in the economy of nature. Room for the electric canal-boat!

When a man wakes up to find a burglar in his house, ransacking his clothes, what is the proper and prudent thing for him to do? A few years ago a Brooklyn man undertook to grapple with an intruder in such circumstances and was killed. Unmindful of this experience, another man in that city on Wednesday night tried to save his property by seizing the burglar, only to be promptly knocked down by the fellow's associate. whereupon both of the lawbreakers made their escape with ease, and the householder ruefully admits that it would be impossible for him to identify either of them if caught. What ought he to have done? That he acted impetuously but rashly is evident, and he was remarkably lucky to get off with only a bruised head. Such an incident suggests the importance of an alarm within easy reach from one's bed, which might speedily summon the police and cause the men ment" with which the average house is not sup-

# PERSONAL.

Lewis Bates is the wealthiest colored man in Chicago. He is worth \$500,000, and made his money in the express business and by shrewd real-estate investments. Other wealthy colored people of Chicago are Mrs. John Jones, worth \$300,000; G. H. Smiley, worth \$200,000; Daniel and Andrew Scott. worth together about \$175,000; J. W. E. Thomas, worth \$75,000; the Rev. Dr. James M. Townsend, worth \$50,000, and Dr. Daniel H. Williams, worth \$45,000. There are about twenty other colored men in the city worth from \$5,000 to \$25,000,-

John Livingstone, a brother of Dr. Livingstone, the African explorer and missionary, is visiting his son, who lives in Fremont, Wash. He is eighty-six years old.

A. D. Brown, who recently gave \$25,000 to found a Baptist sceninary in St. Louis, has just given 16,009 to Jewell College, at Liberty, Mo., for a gym-

No man in Utah has fought Mormonism more relentlessly than Judge C. C. Goodwin, the Editor of "The Salt Lake City Tribune": but no man in Utah has been so active in doing acts of kindness to individual Mormons. "Among the first men," says Kate Field in a recent letter, "sentenced under the Edmunds law to the penitentiary was a man who had two wives. A friend of Judge Goodwin's, who was a near neighbor to this man,

a devout Mormon, and he certainly had two wives, It was also true by simply stating to the court that he would henceforth live within the laws he could have evaded both fine and imprisonment, but the fellow was a stubborn Scotchman and refused. There was a pathalic side to the case. The could have evaded both his and re-the fellow was a stubborn Scotchman and re-fused. There was a path-sile side to the case. The first wife, for two or three years, had been almost an imbecile, and this man and his second wife had taken care of her. When Goodwin heard the story he said: 'I believe I can fix that.' He wrote the facts to Washington, and pardon came with the next mail."

## THE TALK OF THE DAY.

A Tragedy.-Gadzooks-Algy seems to be very time happy about something to-nigh

Zounds-Yes, poor fellow, his clock was fast, and he put on evening dress fifteen minutes too early,

There were eleven people at dinner when Mr. and Mrs. Newlywed arrived.
"Oh," said the hostess, "there will be thirteen at table!"
"My dear madam, you are mistaken," said Mr. Newlywed, "there will only be twelve, as my wife and I are one."—(Detroit Free Press.

Professor Tyrell, of Trinity College, Dublin, recently prepared a set of questions in regard to the constitution said to have been granted to the Roman State by Servius Tullius. In answering a question asking for a definition of this constitution one of the students wrote: "The constitution of Servius Tullius, which he inherited from his estimable parents, was originally excellent, but by reason of a life of dissolute indulgence he came to an early grave."

Humiliation—"It's more'n self-respeck kin bear," said Meandering Mike. "I've got er mighty good notion ter quit de business."
"An' work?"
"Dere's no teilin' what human nater'il do w'en it's desp'rit. I feel ez li de las' stror had been piled on de camel's back."
"Hev ye ben refused cold vittles agin?"
"Right erlong An' de women dat rides bicycles is offerin' me deir cast-off clothes."—(Washington Star.

"Do you know," says a theatrical men in "The Philadelphia Record," "that Philadelphia enjoys among theatrical people the reputation of being the best city in the country for cheap and service-able clothing? It's a fact. The men and women of the profession are almost unanimous on this point, and they often put off the buying of their spring. fall or winter clothes while en route until they reach this city. The treasurer of one of the theatrical attractions which closes its week here tonight has in his possession upward of \$700 worth of due bills of the various members of the company, who drew their money in advance in order to lay in a stock of clothing of Philadelphia make. A young voman of this same company spent \$70 in one store in the purchase of wraps and dress goods."

He-No, I'm not exactly engaged, but I have the refusal of two or three girls.

She-What a capital way of putting it! I suppose you have asked them, and they have said "No"-(Pick-Me-Up.

The Brazilian Government is observing the strictst neutrality in regard to the Cuban insurrection. Still, it was compelled to reject recently a request made by the Spanish Minister at Rio Janeiro, Subscriptions having been started for the benefit of the Cuban insurgents, the representative of Spain requested the Foreign Minister of Brazil to pro-hibit them, but he was answered that this could not be done, because the laws did not authorize such interference on the part of the Government.

"Ha, woman!" he exclaimed, sitting up suddenty in bed, "I have found you out!"
She smiled, and continued accumulating his change. "Oh. no, dear," said she; "you are the one that's out."—(Indianapolis Journal.

For the last three years Mrs. Joshua Biles, of Southington, Conn., has been making a unique bed-quilt. The material is twilled cotton, and it is made in forty-one squares, seven inches each way, except the inner square, which takes up the space of nine of the ordinary ones. On this are inscribed in blue stitching, which is readily deciphered, the names of all the soldlers who went to the Civil War from Southington, together with a picture of the soldiers' monument. On the other squares are the pictures of places and persons of local note, such as the pastors of the churches, the postmasters of the three villages, the assessors, the contractors and builders, merchants, etc., the names of the various manufacturing firms, with the lists of officers, plctures of various historic buildings and names of secret societies represented in the town in 1892. Mrs. Biles has been untiring in her efforts to finish this remarkable work, and it is now stretched upon a frame.

"William." she said gently, and yet in accents of reproof, "you remember that I gave you several letters to mail last week, don't you?"
"Y-yes; I remember it."
"But this is the first time you have remembered it since I gave them to you, isn't it?"
"I-I must confess that it is. How do you know?"
"I put a postal card addressed to myself among the lot, and it hasn't yet reached me. It only costs a cent and I find that it is a very effective way of keeping check on the rest of my mail. Now, dear, if you will hand me the letters I'll run out and post them myself."—(Washington Star.

A writer in "The Outlook" says that some years ago a friend of his wrote a short story which magazine accepted and paid \$50 for. The years went by, and the story still rested snugly in the safe. Meanwhile the guthor of the tale had be come an industrious man of letters and hed achieved some little reputation. He one day met the editor, whom he had come to know, and asked him when he intended to print that story. The editor replied that he could not tell, but probably not in the immediate future. The author wen nome and thought the thing over, and then asked the editor for the privilege of buying the story back. The editor assenting to this, the author gave him \$60 and received back his story. He read t over, made a few minor changes in it, put a new title to it, had it typewritten, and then sent it back to the editor of the same magazine from whom he had just bought it. In a short time came a check for \$150 and a call from an illustrator who had received an assignment to make pictures for it, as the editor intended to publish it immediately.

# "LOHENGRIN" AT THE OPERA.

The choice of "Lohengrin" for the third performance of the present season at the new Metropolitan Opera House afforded the opportunity last night for the re-entrance of three popular favorites in the persons of Mmes. Nordica and Mantelli and Signor Ancona, and assured overflowing coffers for the management. The vast audience which gathered to welcome Mme. Nordica and her associated in the cast-which was identical with that of numerous previous occasions-was rewarded with & brilliant performance; possibly one of the most brilliant performances of Wagner's lyric drama ever given here. Mme. Nordica comes back to us from her long vacation in the full enjoyment of her beautiful vocal gifts. She sang last night with the judgment and feeling of an accomplished artist, and received the enthusiastic tribute which was her dus. It required no deep thought to understand why she has become one of the favorite Elsas of two continents. Her earnestness of purpose and her intelligence in carrying out her conception of the part deserve full recognition. Of Jean de Reszke as the titular hero nothing can be said that has not already been expressed. He was the same tender, loving, brave, chivalric Knight of the Grail, the same perfect artist and singer he has so frequently proved himself. Nor need further words of praise be bestowed on the King of Edouard de Reszke, Enough to say that it was a repetition of his former Mantelli as Ortrud and Signor Ancona as Telra mund fully sustained the reputation made in previous years, and sang and acted their parts with enthusiasm and excellent understanding and judg-ment. The Herald was Signor Vaschetti, who sang sonorously and well.

Mr. Seidl conducted the performance, and the con-

sonorously and well.

Mr. Seld conducted the performance, and the conjunction of such a conductor with two such stars as Mme. Nordica and Jean de Reszke, and its influence on the representation, suggested a muititude of reflections to the thoughtful. There can be no harm in saying now, what will become apparent to all the patrons of the opera long before the present season is over, that the spirit of Wagner has taken possession of the principal people of the Metropolitan Company. Mme. Nordica's Elsa last year betrayed the influence of her visit to Beyreuth in a marked degree. It did not affect her performance of her old-fashioned roles, but it was most marked in her conception and interpretation of Elsa. Now Jean de Reszke has fallen under the spell, and though it was not necessary for him in order to discover his emotional intensity and artistic honesty, for those elements are native to him, it has mellowed and ripened him immensely, and it may be safely predicted that when he sings the part of Tristan next week he will provide a sensation like, but greater than, that created by Mme. Nordica when last season she sang Elsa's recital at a concert of the Philharmonic Society. We are likely, is the near future, to enjoy the fine fruit of an influence which is ennobling the stage the world over

# THE LICKNSES FOR OLYMPIA.

Before starting for the South yesterday Mayer Strong signed the licenses for Oscar Hammerstein's ew Olympia, at Broadway, Forty-fourth-st. and Forty-fifth-st., which is to open on Monday. The place requires two licenses, one for the theatre and one for the music hall. They were granted on the report of the Building Department that the house was thoroughly safe, properly constructed and reli-factory in every way.